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(54) **PRESERVATIVES FOR WOOD AND OTHER CELLULOSIC MATERIALS**

KONSERVIERUNGSMITTEL UND VERFAHREN ZUR BEHANDLUNG VON HOLZ

AGENTS DE CONSERVATION POUR LE BOIS ET AUTRES MATERIAUX CELLULOSIQUES

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Description

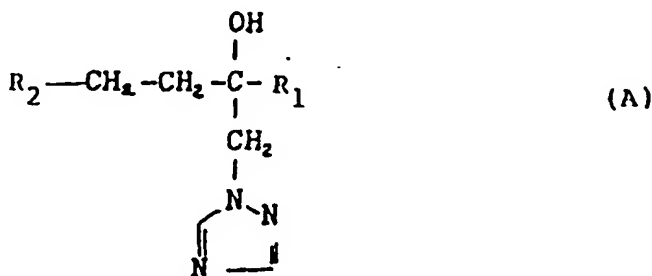
[0001] This invention relates to preservatives for wood and other cellulosic materials.

[0002] The use of biocidal metal ions in wood preservation is well known. There are also many compounds containing a triazole group which are known to possess biocidal properties.

[0003] By way of example, EP-88256 discloses herbicidal compositions containing particular triazoles along with other active ingredients. There is no suggestion to use the compositions for wood preservation nor is there any suggestion to make a formulation claimed by the present application. EP-447756 (relevant art under Article 54(3) discloses compositions for use in wood preservation including *inter alia* compositions containing propiconazole and an aluminium containing compound. However the maximum ratio of metal:azole contemplated by EP-447756 is around 1:2.

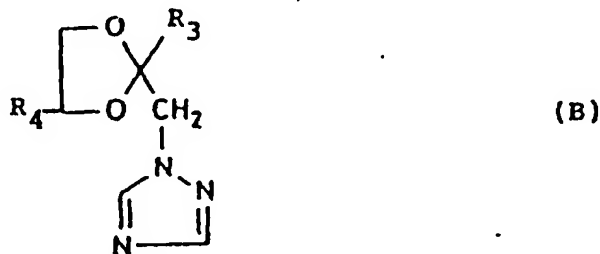
[0004] According to the present invention there are provided preservative compositions comprising a synergistic mixture of a biocidal metal compound and a fungicidal compound containing a triazole group selected from:

a) compounds of formula (A):



wherein R_1 represents a branched or straight chain C_{1-5} alkyl group and R_2 represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from halogen atoms and C_{1-3} alkyl, C_{1-3} alkoxy, phenyl and nitro groups;

b) compounds of formula (B):



wherein R_3 is as defined for R_2 above and R_4 represents a hydrogen atom or a branched or straight chain C_{1-5} alkyl group; and

c) hexaconazole and difenoconazole;

wherein the weight ratio of metal atom: fungicidal compound containing the triazole group is at least 5:1; with the specific exception of composition (a) which contains 1.320% by weight of sodium nitrite, 1.190% by weight of copper sulphate $5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.400% by weight of boric acid, 0.625% by weight of sodium heptonate, 0.390% by weight of sodium hydroxide, 0.012% by weight of tebuconazole 0.391% by weight of surfactant blend in xylene and 95.762% by weight of water.

[0005] We have found that compositions according to the invention possess advantageous properties: in particular, it has been found that the metal compound and the fungicidal compound containing the triazole group (hereinafter "the triazole compound") exhibit synergistic fungicidal activity.

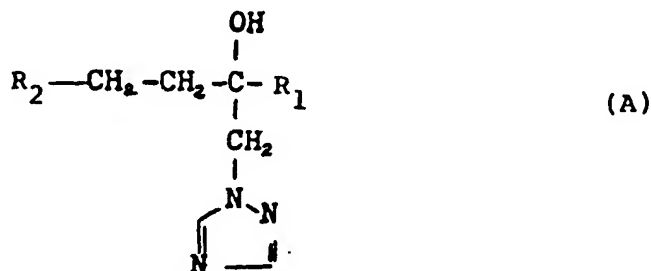
[0006] It will be understood that the metal compound may be present in a form such that metal ions are free in solution or may form part of a complex. Similarly, the triazole compound may be free in solution or may be present in the form of a salt or a complex. For example, the triazole compound could be present in the form of a complex with part of the

biocidal metal ion.

[0007] The compositions according to the invention may be used to treat substrates such as wood or other cellulosic materials (such as cotton, hessian, rope and cordage). For convenience, the invention will be described hereinafter with reference to the treatment of wood but it will be appreciated that the other materials may be treated analogously.

5 [0008] The metal compound may be a compound of any biocidally active metal including copper, aluminium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, zinc, silver, cadmium, tin, antimony, mercury, lead and bismuth. These may be either used alone or in mixtures. The preferred metals are copper and zinc used alone, in combination with each other or with one or more of the metals listed previously. The most preferred metal is copper, particularly Cu (II) ion.

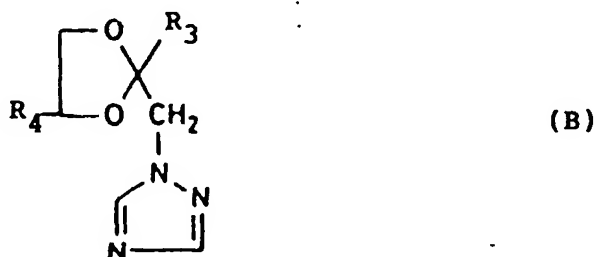
[0009] Advantageously, the triazole compound is selected from compounds of formula (A):



wherein R₁ represents a branched or straight chain C₁₋₅ alkyl group (e.g. t-butyl) and R₂ represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine or bromine) atoms and C₁₋₃ alkyl (e.g. methyl), C₁₋₃ alkoxy (e.g. methoxy), phenyl and nitro groups.

[0010] A particularly preferred compound of formula (A) is tebuconazole: alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-alpha(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol.

[0011] Alternatively, the triazole compound is advantageously selected from compounds of formula (B):



wherein R₃ is as defined for R₂ above and R₄ represents a hydrogen atom or a branched or straight chain C₁₋₅ alkyl group (e.g. n-propyl).

[0012] Particularly preferred compounds of formula (B) are: propiconazole (1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole) and azaconazole (1-[[2,4-dichlorophenyl]-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole).

[0013] Hexaconazole and difenoconazole are examples of further triazole compounds which may be used in the compositions of the invention.

[0014] Compositions may contain more than one triazole compound for example, they may contain tebuconazole and propiconazole, or a mixture of tebuconazole, propiconazole and azaconazole.

[0015] We have found that the biocidal metal may advantageously be incorporated into the composition in the form of inorganic salts of the metal ion e.g. in the form of the metal carbonate, sulphate, chloride, hydroxide, borate, fluoride or oxide. Alternatively the metal may be used in the form of the metal salt of a simple organic compound e.g. in the form of a salt of a carboxylic acid such as a metal acetate. Thus, it has been found that the biocidal triazole compounds exhibit synergistic properties when the metal ion is present in the form of such simple salts, and it is not necessary to add the metal ion in the form of a salt of, or complex with, a larger more complex organic compound which itself possesses biocidal properties.

[0016] The optimum weight ratio of metal ion to triazole compound varies depending on the particular material or

product to which the composition is applied and the type of organism against which protection is required. Preferably the ratio by weight of metal to triazole compound is less than 1000:1, e.g. no greater than 750:1. More preferably, the weight ratio of metal: triazole compound should be between 750:1 and 5:1, particularly preferably between 500:1 and 5:1; most preferably the said ratio is between 50:1 and 5:1, especially about 25:1.

[0017] The concentration required for preservative treatment depends on the ratio of metal to triazole compound selected, the metal chosen, the method of treatment employed, the timber species, the level of protection required and the nature and quantity of any other biocides present. The levels necessary can be determined readily by one skilled in the art. In general, the level of metal required will be in the range 0.01-5% and the level of triazole will be in the range 25 ppm to 1.0%. The preferred range for waterborne treatments is to have a metal concentration of 0.1-5% and a triazole level of 50 ppm to 5000 ppm.

[0018] Compositions in accordance with the invention may if desired additionally contain nitrite ion. Alternatively, there can be advantages associated with the omission of nitrite ion from the compositions for example, by leaving out nitrite ion the formation of certain noxious gases is prevented.

[0019] The compositions of the present invention advantageously contain a biocidally active quaternary ammonium compound or tertiary amine salt. These compounds aid in the formation of emulsions of triazole compounds in aqueous solutions of biocidal metal ion. Compositions containing quaternary ammonium compounds or tertiary amine salts can form micro-emulsions which are particularly useful in the treatment of timber. In addition, the presence of these compounds may mean that additional organic solvents are not necessary to solubilise the triazole compound. Furthermore, the quaternary ammonium compounds and tertiary amine salts are themselves biocidal and so they enhance the overall biocidal activity of the composition. These compounds also improve penetration of the biocidal metal ion and triazole compound into the timber.

[0020] The composition in accordance with the invention may contain water as solvent, or an organic solvent or a mixture of solvents. Formulations can be prepared as concentrates intended to be diluted at the treatment facility, or the formulations can be prepared in the form of dilute treatment solutions. Optionally, separate solutions of biocidal metal ion and triazole compound can be provided e.g. in the form of two concentrates intended to be mixed before or after dilution.

[0021] Suitable formulations may be prepared, for example, by preparing aqueous solutions of metal ion complexes and subsequently adding an emulsified formulation of the triazole compound. Suitable complexing agents for the metal ion would be for example, polyphosphoric acids such as tripolyphosphoric acid, ammonia, water soluble amines and alkanolamines capable of complexing with biocidal cations; aminocarboxylic acids such as glycine, glutamic acid, ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid, hydroxyethylidiamine triacetic acid, nitrilotriacetic acid and N-dihydroxy ethylglycine; polymeric compounds which contain groups capable of complexing with metallic cations such as polyacrylic acids; hydroxycarboxylic acids such as tartaric acid, citric acid, malic acid, lactic acid, hydroxybutyric acid, glycollic acid, gluconic acid and glucoheptonic acid; phosphonic acids such as nitrilotrimethylene phosphonic acid, ethylenediaminetetra (methylene phosphonic acid), hydroxyethylidene diphosphonic acid. Where the complexing agents are acidic in nature they may be employed either as free acids or as their alkali metal or ammonium salts. These complexing agents may be used either alone or in combination with each other. Suitable surfactants for triazole compounds include, for example, cationic, nonionic, anionic or amphoteric surfactants.

[0022] Suitable formulations can also be prepared, for example, by adding an emulsified formulation of the triazole compound to an aqueous solution of a metal salt, such as copper sulphate or zinc acetate. At high ratios of metal ion to azole, the solubility of the azole may be sufficient to disperse the azole in the formulation using a suitable co-solvent.

[0023] Alternatively, formulations can be prepared employing only organic solvents. To prepare such formulations, a biocidal metal salt of a carboxylic acid (e.g. decanoic or octanoic acid) is prepared and dissolved in a suitable organic solvent to form a concentrate. The triazole compound can then be added directly to the concentrate or to a solution diluted with a suitable solvent such as an ester, alcohol, ester alcohol, aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon, glycol ether, glycol or ketone.

[0024] Concentrated formulations containing organic solvents can optionally be mixed with water to form an emulsion which can be stabilised with surfactants if necessary.

[0025] Compositions in accordance with the invention can optionally contain other additives conventionally employed in timber preservation such as water repellents, colour additives, viscosity modifiers or corrosion inhibitors.

[0026] The compositions of the invention may contain other organic compounds including fungicides, insecticides and bacteriocides. Such organic compounds include carboxylic acids such as naphthenic acids and branched aliphatic acids and their metal salts such as copper and zinc naphthenate, phenols and substituted phenols such as orthophenyl phenol and its alkali metal or ammonia salts; polyhalogenated phenols such as pentachlorophenol or tribromophenol and their alkali metal or ammonia salts; quaternary ammonium salts and tertiary amine salts such as didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, octyl decyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, dodecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, dodecyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, dodecyl dimethyl amine acetate, dodecyl dimethyl amine lactate, dodecyl dimethyl amine salicylate, didodecyl methyl amine chloride; isothiazolone derivatives such as 4,5-dichloro-2-(n-octyl)-4-isothia-

zolin-3-one or 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, 2n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and mixtures of those and other related compounds; sulphamide derivatives such as N,N-dimethyl-N-phenyl-(N-fluorodichloro-methylthio)-sulphonamide, N,N-dimethyl-N-tolyl-N-(dichlorofluoro-methylthio)-sulphamide; azoles such as imidazole; MBT (methylene-bis thiocyanate); IPBC (3-iodo-2-propanyl-butyl-carbamate); carbendazim and chlorothalonil; N-nitrosophenylhydroxylamine and N-nitroso cyclohexyl hydroxylamine, either as their metal salts or as metal chelates; pyrethroid type insecticides selected from the group consisting of cyano-(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)-methyl-3-(2, 2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropanecarboxylate, (3-phenoxyphenyl)-methyl-3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate, cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)-methyl-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-methylbutyrate, and mixtures thereof; organo-phosphorous, carbamate and organochlorine insecticides such as lindane.

[0027] Other biocidally active elements may also be present such as boron, in any form, for example boric acid, boron or boron esters and also fluorides and silicafluorides.

[0028] Particularly preferred compositions in accordance with the invention comprise copper (II) ion, a triazole compound which is tebuconazole or propiconazole, and an alkanolamine, as well as borate ion and/or a quaternary ammonium compound or a mixture of quaternary ammonium compounds.

[0029] According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a method of treating a substrate of the type hereinbefore defined which comprises applying to the substrate a composition as defined above.

[0030] The skilled man will be well acquainted with the various methods of treating the substrates with aqueous solutions. For example, the compositions according to the invention may be applied to wood by dipping, spraying, deluging, brushing and by vacuum and/or pressure impregnation. Other types of substrate may be treated by analogous methods.

[0031] The following Examples further illustrate the invention.

Examples

[0032] The compositions of Examples 1 to 3 may be prepared by adding an emulsified formulation of the triazole compound to an aqueous solution of a metal complex.

Example 1 A concentrate formulation: metal to azole ratio 25:1

[0033]

	% w/w
Basic copper carbonate	10.9
Monoethanolamine	23.1
Boric acid	16.9
Tebuconazole	0.24
Xylene	3.76
Process oil	4.00
Anionic/non-ionic emulsifier	1.00
Water	40.10

Example 2 A ready to use solution: metal to azole ratio 10:1

[0034]

[0034]

	% w/w
Copper sulphate pentahydrate	1.18

EP 0 641 164 B1

(continued)

	% w/w
Lactic acid	2.13
Sodium nitrite	1.31
Boric acid	0.79
Ammonium hydroxide	0.57
Tebuconazole	0.03
Cypermethrin	0.05
Methyl dioxitol	0.64
Anionic/non-ionic emulsifier	0.08
Water	93.22

Example 3 A ready to use solution: metal to azole ratio 5:1

[0035]

	% w/w
Basic copper carbonate	0.55
Ammonium hydroxide	0.65
Ammonium bicarbonate	0.33
Propiconazole	0.06
Naphthenic acid	0.15
Anionic/non-ionic emulsifiers	0.21
Methyl dioxitol	0.48
Water	97.624

Example 4 A ready to use solution: metal to azole ratio 5:1

[0036] The compositions of Examples 4 and 5 may be prepared by adding an emulsified formulation of the triazole compound to an aqueous solution of the metal ion.

	% w/w
Copper acetate	0.43
Zinc acetate	0.84
Tebuconazole	0.06
Ester alcohol	0.03
2-ethyl hexanoic acid	0.03
Process oil	0.03
Anionic/non-ionic emulsifier	0.06
Water	98.52

Example 5 A ready to use solution, metal to azole ratio 30:1

[0037]

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	% w/w
Copper sulphate pentahydrate	1.18
Azaconazole	0.01
Methyl dioxitol	0.08
Anionic/non-ionic emulsifiers	0.01
Water	98.72

Example 6 Two rack system

[0038]

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		% w/w
Pack A :	Copper carbonate	14.5
	Monoethanolamine	30.7
	Water	54.8
		% w/w
Pack B :	Tebuconazole	10
	Ester glycol	50
	2-ethyl hexanoic acid	10
	Process oil	10
	Anionic/non-ionic emulsifiers	20

[0039] The ratio of copper to Tebuconazole resulting from the mixing of Pack A and Pack B can vary from 5:1 to 750:1 parts by weight.

[0040] The separate packs are intended to be mixed together at the treatment facility and diluted with water.

[0041] Examples 7 to 11 contain organic solvents.

Example 7 A concentrate

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[0042]

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	% w/w
Zinc versatate	15.0
Tebuconazole	0.5
Glycol ether	10.0
White spirit	74.5

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Example 8 A concentrate

[0043]

5

	% w/w
Copper caprylate	25.0
Tebuconazole	0.05
Shellsol A	74.75
Permethrin	0.2

10

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Example 9 A concentrate

[0044]

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	% w/w
Copper acypetacs	15.0
Hexylene glycol bborate	10.0
Cypermethrin	0.1
Tebuconazole	0.1
White spirit	74.8

25

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Example 10 A concentrate

[0045]

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	% w/w
Zinc octoate	50.0
Azaconazole	1.0
Glycol ether	49.0

40

45 Example 11 A ready to use solution

[0046]

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	% w/w
Copper versatate	5.0
Propiconazole	0.01
Permethrin	0.1
White spirit	94.89

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[0047] The compositions of Examples 12 and 13 each contain a biocidally active quaternary ammonium compound. These compounds stabilise the triazole compound in the treatment solution obtained by diluting the concentrated compositions.

5 Example 12 A concentrate

[0048]

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	% w/w
Monoethanolamine	19.23
Basic copper carbonate	7.27
15 Benzalkonium chloride (50% active)	8.0
Tebuconazole	0.8
Boric acid	11.3

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[0049] Weight ratio Cu:benzalkonium chloride:Tebuconazole 5:5:1

Example 12(a) A concentrate was made having the same formulation as Example 12 except that monoethanolamine was replaced by ethylenediamine.

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Example 13 A concentrate

[0050]

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	% w/w
Monoethanolamine	30.77
35 Basic copper carbonate	14.50
Didecyltrimethylammonium methyl sulphate (50% active)	8.0
Propiconazole	0.32

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[0051] Weight ratio Cu:Didecyltrimethylammonium methyl sulphate: Propiconazole 2:1:0.08

Example 13(a) A concentrate was made having the same formulation as Example 13 except that monoethanolamine was replaced by diethanolamine.

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Synergistic Action of Mixtures Formulated According to the Invention

[0052] The toxic limit value for a particular biocidal compound is the concentration of the compound which is required to prevent degradation (defined as >3% mass loss) of a substrate by a target organism. Toxic limits are normally expressed as two experimentally-determined concentrations that span the pass/fail point of the test. The toxic index is the midpoint of these two values. Where a preservative composition contains two biocidal compounds at a particular ratio, the toxic index is the estimated minimum concentration of each biocide required for effective protection of the substrate from the target organism. In Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings, points A and B are the toxic index values for biocidal compounds Y and X respectively and the straight line between these two points illustrates the toxic index values which would be obtained if the biocidal effects of compounds X and Y are merely additive. If, for any particular ratio of X:Y, the toxic index value is found to be below the straight line (e.g. at point C), then compounds X and Y are synergistic at that particular ratio.

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[0053] A convenient method of assessing the synergistic properties of a formulation is to use a 'synergistic index'.

This may be defined as:

$$\text{Synergistic Index (SI)} = \frac{\text{Theoretical toxic index}}{\text{Actual toxic index}}$$

- 5 [0054] The theoretical toxic index may be calculated by interpolation to the theoretical line of action. A SI of 1 indicates no synergism. As the SI increases, so the degree of synergism also increases.

A) Compositions containing tebuconazole

10 (i) Fungicidal effect on basidiomycete

[0055] Fungicidal activity was measured according to the test method pr EN113. This method involves treating small wood blocks with the preservative compounds and then exposing them to the decay fungi in a small test vessel. Using a range of treatment concentrations, estimation of performance is determined after a 12 week exposure period by measuring the weight loss of the blocks. Average values for weight loss for replicate samples allow the determination of an estimated concentration or loading of preservative in the wood which will be effective against the target fungus. In order to demonstrate synergism, results have been obtained using tebuconazole alone, a substituted cuprammonium compound and then together as a mixture, the constituents of which are given as Example 1. The copper to tebuconazole ratio for this example was 25:1. All tests were carried out after cold water leaching according to the method published as EN84. Although boron was included in these formulations, this leaching procedure is sufficient to remove all of the boron. There is therefore no contribution of this active ingredient to overall efficacy in the tests. Results are given in Tables 1 and 2 for the individual active ingredients and Table 3 for the mixture.

TABLE 1

Toxic limit values for Tebuconazole as determined by EN113 (kgm ⁻³ active ingredient)		
	Toxic Limit kgm ⁻³	Toxic Index kgm ⁻³
<u>P. placenta</u>	0.3 - 0.5	0.4
<u>C. Versicolor</u>	0.2 - 0.4	0.3
<u>C. puteana</u>	0.05 - 0.2	0.125

TABLE 2

Toxic limit values for substitute cuprammonium compounds determined by EN113 (kgm ⁻³ copper)		
	Toxic Limit kgm ⁻³	Toxic Index kgm ⁻³
<u>P. placenta</u>	> 4.62	Estimated value 5.0
<u>G. trabeum</u>	> 4.49	Estimated value 5.0
<u>C. puteana</u>	3.1 - 5.4	4.25

- 50 [0056] These results clearly indicate the differential performance between tebuconazole and the cuprammonium compounds. For the most aggressive fungus (*Poria placenta*) about 0.4 kgm⁻³ Tebuconazole is required for effectiveness whilst approximately 5.0 kgm⁻³ of copper is required to prevent decay.

[0057] Further results for tests using a 25:1 mixture of copper to tebuconazole are given in Table 3. *Poria placenta* was used as this is the most aggressive fungus in the full EN113 test towards these two compounds.

TABLE 3

Toxic limit values for a 25:1 copper:tebuconazole mixture as determined by EN113). (Toxic limit values given as kgm^{-3} Cu)		
	Toxic Limit kgm^{-3} Cu	Toxic Index kgm^{-3} Cu
<u>P. placenta</u>	1.4 - 2.2	1.8

[0058] These results have been plotted in diagrammatic form in Figure 2 of the accompanying drawings.

[0059] In Figure 2, the dotted line illustrates the expected concentration of cuprammonium compound and tebuconazole which would be needed in a composition containing copper and tebuconazole at a weight ratio of 25:1 if the performance of copper and tebuconazole were merely additive (3.2 kgm^{-3} copper and 0.13 kgm^{-3} tebuconazole). The solid line illustrates the actual concentrations found to be required. These concentrations are considerably lower than expected (1.8 kgm^{-3} copper and 0.072 kgm^{-3} tebuconazole), producing a synergistic index of 1.78.

ii) Fungicidal effect of various copper:tebuconazole ratios

[0060] The above tests have been extended to delineate the range of ratios over which synergism exists between cuprammonium compounds and tebuconazole. A shortened version of the test prEN113 was used: the duration of the test was 6 weeks; the target fungus was *C. puteana* as the growth rate of this copper tolerant fungus is reliable in a six week exposure test. All blocks were cold-water leached according to prEN84. The compositions tested were obtained by mixing the packs A and B described in Example 6 to obtain the copper: Tebuconazole ratios shown in Table 4, which also shows the toxic and synergistic indices found at these ratios.

TABLE 4

Formulation	Toxic Index (kgm^{-3})	Theoretical Toxic Index (kgm^{-3})	Synergistic Index
Tebuconazole	0.048 ai		
Cuprammonium compound	4.91 Cu		
1:10	0.048 ai	0.048 ai	1.00
25:1	<0.48 Cu	0.95 Cu	>2.08
500:1	<1.90 Cu	4.10 Cu	>2.10
1000:1	4.34 Cu	4.40 Cu	1.01
N.B. Ratios given as Copper:Tebuconazole ai - active ingredient			

[0061] These values clearly show the surprising differences in fungicidal activity exhibited by different ratios of Cu:tebuconazole; they are shown in diagrammatic form in Figure 3. Whereas at 1:10 and 1000:1 the fungicidal activity of Cu and tebuconazole are purely additive, at 25:1 and 500:1 the formulations are significantly synergistic.

iii) Fungicidal effect against soft rot

[0062] The mixture used in the previous test was further tested in a fungal cellar test where activity against soft rot was assessed. Results from this test are particularly important in assessing the suitability of wood preservatives for use in ground contact.

[0063] Small stakes of wood (15 x 3 x 100mm) of Beech were exposed in unsterile soil to nine-tenths of their length. The exposure period was six months. Leached samples were used. The strength loss was used as the main criteria for assessment. 80% of residual strength was used as the level at which toxic limits were determined.

[0064] Toxic thresholds on Beech against soft rot for individual components and mixtures after leaching are given below (in this table, the toxic limit and toxic index for the cuprammonium compound are given in kg of Cu per m^3).

TABLE 5

	Toxic Limit (kgm^{-3} active ingredient)	Toxic Index (kgm^{-3} active ingredient)
Tebuconazole	> 9.09	> 9.09
Cuprammonium compound	> 8.44	> 8.44
Copper:Tebuconazole 25:1	1.65 - 3.25	2.45

[0065] The interaction between the copper and tebuconazole for performance on Beech against soft rot is shown in Figure 4 of the accompanying drawings.

[0066] In Figure 4, the dotted line illustrates the expected concentrations of copper and tebuconazole needed in a composition containing copper and tebuconazole at a weight ratio of 25:1 if the performance of copper and tebuconazole were merely additive ($> 8.44 \text{ kgm}^{-3}$ copper and $> 0.33 \text{ kgm}^{-3}$ tebuconazole). The solid line illustrates the actual concentrations found to be required. These concentrations are considerably lower than expected (2.44 kgm^{-3} copper and 0.01 kgm^{-3} tebuconazole).

[0067] These results show that the synergistic index of copper:tebuconazole combined at a ratio of 25:1 is > 3.58 when tested against soft rot fungi.

B) Compositions containing either propiconazole or Azaconazole

[0068] Tests to evaluate efficacy against basidiomycetes were carried out on Propiconazole and Azaconazole singly and in mixtures with copper using ratios within the scope of the invention. The tests were carried out according to both EN 113 and the method published as IRG/WP/2329, and toxic limits were identified as described above for the fungus *Coniophora puteana*.

[0069] The toxic limits are given in the table below (in this table, the toxic limit and toxic index for the cuprammonium compound are given in kg of Cu per m^3):

TABLE 6

Active ingredient	Toxic Limit (kgm^{-3} total active ingredient)	Toxic Index (kgm^{-3} total active ingredient)
Cuprammonium compound	3.1 - 5.4	4.25
Propiconazole	0.3 - 0.7	0.5
Azaconazole	0.7 - 1.3	1.0
Cu:Propiconazole 5:1	< 0.504	< 0.504
Cu:Azaconazole 5:1	1.008 - 2.04	1.52

[0070] The interaction between the propiconazole and copper is illustrated in Figure 5; and that for azaconazole and copper is illustrated in Figure 6.

[0071] In Figure 5, the dotted line illustrates the expected concentrations of copper and propiconazole in a composition containing copper at a weight ratio of 5:1 if the performance of copper and propiconazole were merely additive (1.6 kgm^{-3} copper and 0.3 kgm^{-3} propiconazole). The solid line illustrates the actual concentrations found to be required. These concentrations are considerably lower than expected ($< 0.42 \text{ kgm}^{-3}$ copper and $< 0.084 \text{ kgm}^{-3}$ propiconazole). A synergistic index of > 3.77 was calculated from these results for Cu:Propiconazole combined at a ratio of 5:1.

[0072] In Figure 6, the dotted line illustrates the expected concentrations of copper and azaconazole needed in a composition containing copper at a weight ratio of 5:1 if the performance of copper and azaconazole were merely additive (2.5 kgm^{-3} copper and 0.5 kgm^{-3} azaconazole). The solid line illustrates the actual concentrations found to be required. These concentrations are considerably lower than expected (1.26 kgm^{-3} copper and 0.25 kgm^{-3} azaconazole).

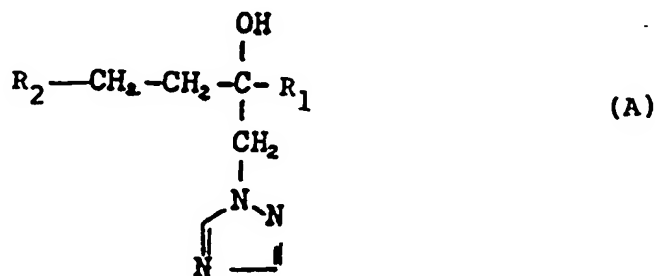
[0073] These results suggest that copper: azaconazole mixtures combined of a ratio of 5:1 are synergistic with a synergistic index of 1.97.

Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States : AT, BE, CH, LI, DE, DK, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, NL, SE

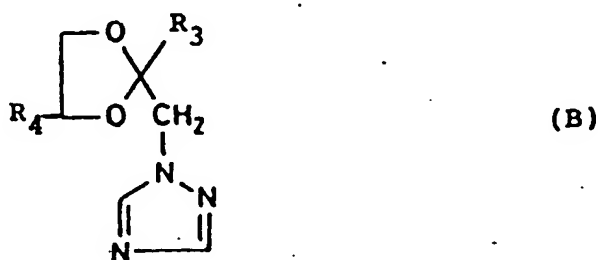
1. Preservative compositions comprising a synergistic mixture of a biocidal metal compound and a fungicidal compound containing a triazole group selected from:

a) compounds of formula (A):



wherein R₁ represents a branched or straight chain C₁₋₅ alkyl group and R₂ represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from halogen atoms and C₁₋₃ alkyl, C₁₋₃ alkoxy, phenyl and nitro groups;

b) compounds of formula (B):



wherein R₃ is as defined for R₂ above and R₄ represents a hydrogen atom or a branched or straight chain C₁₋₅ alkyl group; and

c) hexaconazole and difenoconazole;

wherein the weight ratio of metal ion: fungicidal compound containing the triazole group is at least 5:1; with the specific exception of composition (a) which contains 1.320% by weight of sodium nitrite, 1.190% by weight of copper sulphate 5H₂O, 0.400% by weight of boric acid, 0.625% by weight of sodium heptonate, 0.390% by weight of sodium hydroxide, 0.012% by weight of tebuconazole 0.391% by weight of surfactant blend in xylene and 95.762% by weight of water.

2. A composition as claimed in claim 1 in which the metal compound is a compound of a metal selected from: copper, aluminium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, zinc, silver, cadmium, tin, antimony, mercury, lead and bismuth.
3. A composition as claimed in claim 2 in which the metal compound is a copper compound.
4. A composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims in which the compound containing a triazole group is selected from tebuconazole, propiconazole, azaconazole, hexaconazole and difenoconazole.
5. A composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the fungicidal compound containing a triazole

group is selected from tebuconazole, propiconazole and azaconazole.

6. A composition as claimed in claim 5 which contains tebuconazole and propiconazole.

7. A composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the weight ratio of metal ion: fungicidal compound containing a triazole group is between 5:1 and 500:1.

8. A composition as claimed in claim 7 wherein said ratio is between 5:1 and 113.5:1.

9. A composition as claimed in claim 8 wherein said ratio is between 5:1 and 50:1.

10. A composition as claimed in claim 9 wherein said ratio is between 10:1 and 30:1.

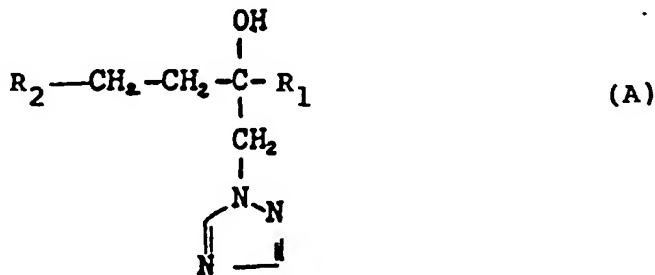
11. A composition as claimed in claim 10 wherein said ratio is about 25:1.

12. A method of treating a substrate of wood or other cellulosic material which comprises applying to the substrate a composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims.

Claims for the following Contracting State : ES

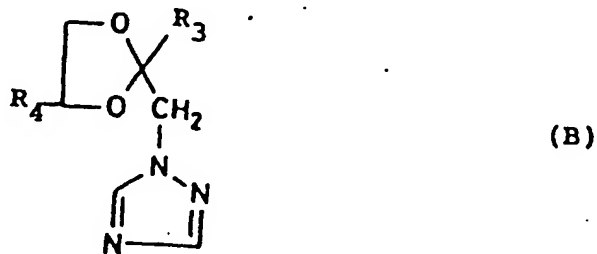
1. A process for the preparation of a preservative composition comprising admixing a synergistically effective amount of a biocidal metal compound and a fungicidal compound containing a triazole group selected from:

a) compounds of formula (A):



wherein R_1 represents a branched or straight chain C_{1-5} alkyl group and R_2 represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from halogen atoms and C_{1-3} alkyl, C_{1-3} alkoxy, phenyl and nitro groups;

b) compounds of formula (B):



wherein R_3 is as defined for R_2 above and R_4 represents a hydrogen atom or a branched or straight chain C_{1-5} alkyl group; and

c) hexaconazole and difenoconazole;

wherein the weight ratio of metal ion: fungicidal compound containing the triazole group is at least 5:1; with the

specific exception of a process for the preparation of composition (a) which contains 1.320% by weight of sodium nitrite, 1.190% by weight of copper sulphate 5H₂O, 0.400% by weight of boric acid, 0.625% by weight of sodium heptonate, 0.390% by weight of sodium hydroxide, 0.012% by weight of tebuconazole 0.391% by weight of surfactant blend in xylene and 95.762% by weight of water.

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2. A process as claimed in claim 1 in which the metal compound is a compound of a metal selected from: copper, aluminium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, zinc, silver, cadmium, tin, antimony, mercury, lead and bismuth.

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3. A process as claimed in claim 2 in which the metal compound is a copper compound.

4. A process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims in which the compound containing a triazole group is selected from tebuconazole, propiconazole, azaconazole, hexaconazole and difenoconazole.

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5. A process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the fungicidal compound containing a triazole group is selected from tebuconazole, propiconazole and azaconazole.

6. A process as claimed in claim 5 which contains tebuconazole and propiconazole.

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7. A process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the weight ratio of metal ion: fungicidal compound containing a triazole group is between 5:1 and 500:1.

8. A process as claimed in claim 7 wherein said ratio is between 5:1 and 113.5:1.

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9. A process as claimed in claim 8 wherein said ratio is between 5:1 and 50:1.

10. A process as claimed in claim 9 wherein said ratio is between 10:1 and 30:1.

11. A process as claimed in claim 10 wherein said ratio is about 25:1.

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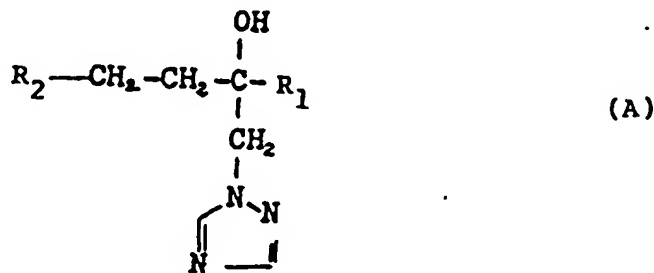
12. A method of treating a substrate of wood or other cellulosic material which comprises applying to the substrate a composition prepared according to a process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims.

13. Preservative compositions comprising a synergistic mixture of a biocidal metal compound and a fungicidal compound containing a triazole group selected from:

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a) compounds of formula (A):

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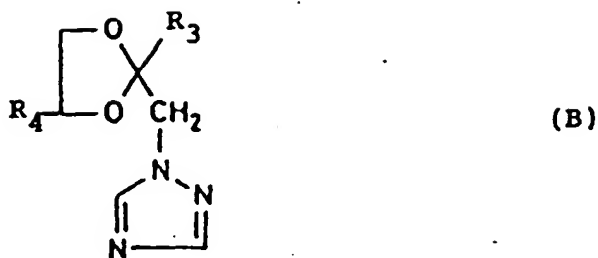
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wherein R₁ represents a branched or straight chain C₁₋₅ alkyl group and R₂ represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from halogen atoms and C₁₋₃ alkyl, C₁₋₃ alkoxy, phenyl and nitro groups;

b) compounds of formula (B):

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wherein R_3 is as defined for R_2 above and R_4 represents a hydrogen atom or a branched or straight chain C_{1-5} alkyl group; and

15 c) hexaconazole and difenoconazole;

wherein the weight ratio of metal ion: fungicidal compound containing the triazole group is at least 5:1; with the specific exception of composition (a) which contains 1.320% by weight of sodium nitrite, 1.190% by weight of copper sulphate $5H_2O$, 0.400% by weight of boric acid, 0.625% by weight of sodium heptonate, 0.390% by weight of sodium hydroxide, 0.012% by weight of tebuconazole 0.391% by weight of surfactant blend in xylene and 95.762% by weight of water.

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Patentansprüche

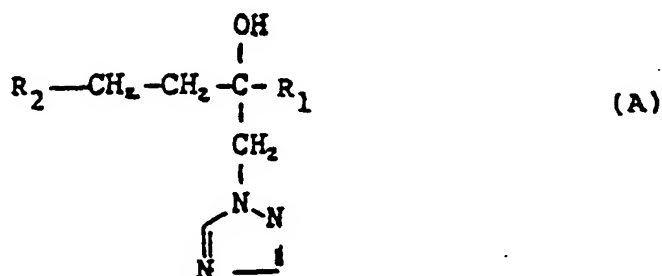
Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten : AT, BE, CH, LI, DE, DK, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, NL, SE

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1. Konservierungsmittel, umfassend ein synergistisches Gemisch einer biozid wirksamen Metallverbindung und einer fungizid wirksamen, eine Triazolgruppe enthaltenden Verbindung, die ausgewählt ist unter:

a) Verbindungen der Formel (A):

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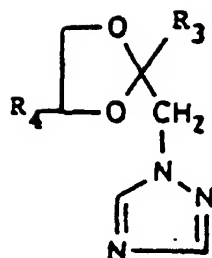


45 worin R_1 für eine verzweigte oder geradkettige C_{1-5} -Alkylgruppe steht und R_2 für eine Phenylgruppe steht, die gegebenenfalls mit einem oder mehreren unter Halogenatomen und C_{1-3} -Alkyl-, C_{1-3} -Alkoxy-, Phenyl- und Nitrogruppen ausgewählten Substituenten substituiert ist;

b) Verbindungen der Formel (B):

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(B)

15 worin R_3 die oben für R_2 angegebene Bedeutung hat und R_4 für ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine verzweigte oder geradkettige C_{1-5} -Alkylgruppe steht; und

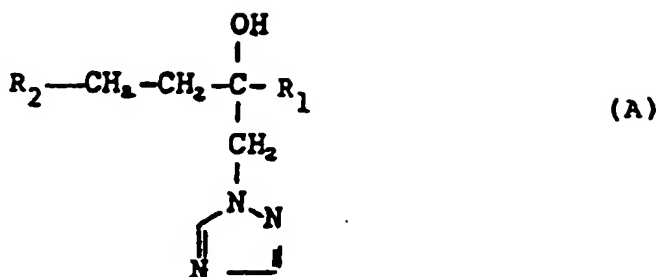
20 c) Hexaconazol und Difenconazol;
wobei das Gewichtsverhältnis von Metallion zu fungizid wirksamer, die Triazolgruppe enthaltender Verbindung wenigstens 5:1 beträgt; unter spezifischem Ausschluss der Zusammensetzung (a), die 1,320 Gew.-% Natriumnitrit, 1,190 Gew.-% Kupfersulfat $5 H_2O$, 0,400 Gew.-% Borsäure, 0,625 Gew.-% Natriumheptonat, 0,390 Gew.-% Natriumhydroxid, 0,012 Gew.-% Tebuconazol, 0,391 Gew.-% Tensidmischung in Xylol und 95,762 Gew.-% Wasser enthält.

- 25 2. Konservierungsmittel nach Anspruch 1, bei dem es sich bei der Metallverbindung um eine Verbindung eines Metalls handelt, das ausgewählt ist unter Kupfer, Aluminium, Mangan, Eisen, Kobalt, Nickel, Zink, Silber, Cadmium, Zinn, Antimon, Quecksilber, Blei und Bismut.
- 30 3. Konservierungsmittel nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Metallverbindung eine Kupferverbindung ist.
4. Konservierungsmittel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die eine Triazolgruppe enthaltende Verbindung ausgewählt ist unter Tebuconazol, Propiconazol, Azaconazol, Hexaconazol und Difenconazol.
- 35 5. Konservierungsmittel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die fungizid wirksame, eine Triazolverbindung enthaltende Verbindung ausgewählt ist unter Tebuconazol, Propiconazol und Azaconazol.
6. Konservierungsmittel nach Anspruch 5, enthaltend Tebuconazol und Propiconazol.
- 40 7. Konservierungsmittel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Gewichtsverhältnis von Metallion zu fungizid wirksamer, eine Triazolgruppe enthaltender Verbindung 5:1 bis 500:1 beträgt.
8. Konservierungsmittel nach Anspruch 7, wobei das Gewichtsverhältnis 5:1 bis 113,5:1 beträgt.
9. Konservierungsmittel nach Anspruch 8, wobei das Gewichtsverhältnis 5:1 bis 50:1 beträgt.
- 45 10. Konservierungsmittel nach Anspruch 9, wobei das Gewichtsverhältnis 10:1 bis 30:1 beträgt.
11. Konservierungsmittel nach Anspruch 10, wobei das Gewichtsverhältnis etwa 25:1 beträgt.
- 50 12. Verfahren zur Behandlung eines Substrats aus Holz oder einem anderen zellulosehaltigen Material, wobei man ein Konservierungsmittel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche auf das Substrat aufträgt.

Patentansprüche für folgenden Vertragsstaat : ES

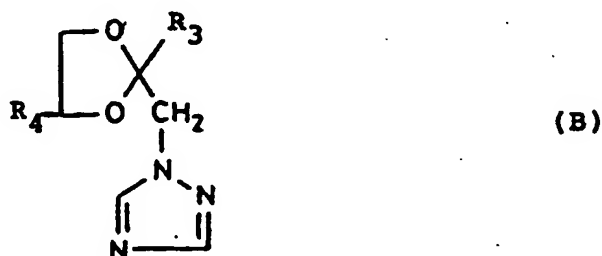
- 55 1. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Konservierungsmittels, wobei man eine synergistisch wirksame Menge einer biozid wirksamen Metallverbindung und einer fungizid wirksamen, eine Triazolgruppe enthaltenden Verbindung mischt, die ausgewählt ist unter:

a) Verbindungen der Formel (A):



worin R₁ für eine verzweigte oder geradkettige C₁₋₅-Alkylgruppe steht und R₂ für eine Phenylgruppe steht, die gegebenenfalls mit einem oder mehreren unter Halogenatomen und C₁₋₃-Alkyl-, C₁₋₃-Alkoxy-, Phenyl- und Nitrogruppen ausgewählten Substituenten substituiert ist;

b) Verbindungen der Formel (B):



worin R₃ die oben für R₂ angegebene Bedeutung hat und R₄ für ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine verzweigte oder geradkettige C₁₋₅-Alkylgruppe steht; und

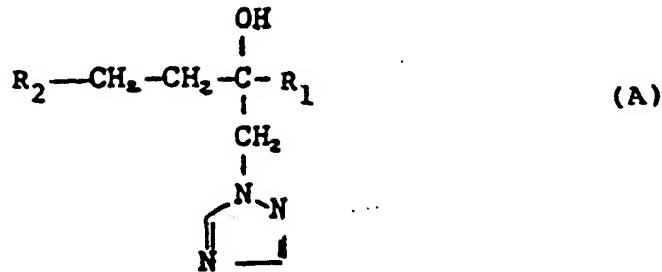
c) Hexaconazol und Difenonazol;

wobei das Gewichtsverhältnis von Metallion zu fungizid wirksamer, die Triazolgruppe enthaltender Verbindung wenigstens 5:1 beträgt; unter spezifischem Ausschluss des Verfahrens zur Herstellung der Zusammensetzung (a), die 1,320 Gew.-% Natriumnitrit, 1,190 Gew.-% Kupfersulfat 5 H₂O, 0,400 Gew.-% Borsäure, 0,625 Gew.-% Natriumheptonat, 0,390 Gew.-% Natriumhydroxid, 0,012 Gew.-% Tebuconazol, 0,391 Gew.-% Tensidmischung in Xylol und 95,762 Gew.-% Wasser enthält.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 bei dem es sich bei der Metallverbindung um eine Verbindung eines Metalls handelt, das ausgewählt ist unter Kupfer, Aluminium, Mangan, Eisen, Kobalt, Nickel, Zink, Silber, Cadmium, Zinn, Antimon, Quecksilber, Blei und Bismut.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Metallverbindung eine Kupferverbindung ist.
4. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die eine Triazolgruppe enthaltende Verbindung ausgewählt ist unter Tebuconazol, Propiconazol, Azaconazol, Hexaconazol und Difenonazol.
5. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die fungizid wirksame, eine Triazolverbindung enthaltende Verbindung ausgewählt ist unter Tebuconazol, Propiconazol und Azaconazol.
6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, enthaltend Tebuconazol und Propiconazol.
7. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Gewichtsverhältnis von Metallion zu fungizid-wirksamer, eine Triazolgruppe enthaltender Verbindung 5:1 bis 500:1 beträgt.
8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, wobei das Gewichtsverhältnis 5:1 bis 113,5:1 beträgt.

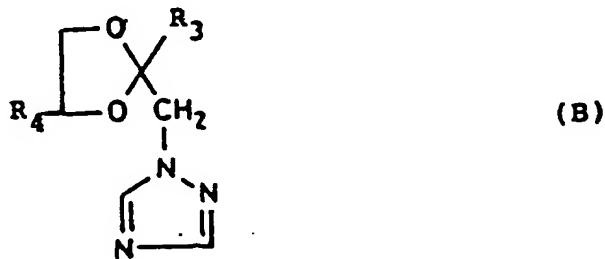
9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei das Gewichtsverhältnis 5:1 bis 50:1 beträgt.
10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, wobei das Gewichtsverhältnis 10:1 bis 30:1 beträgt.
11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, wobei das Gewichtsverhältnis etwa 25:1 beträgt.
12. Verfahren zur Behandlung eines Substrats aus Holz oder einem anderen zellulosehaltigen Material, wobei man ein Konservierungsmittel auf das Substrat aufträgt, das nach einem Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche hergestellt worden ist.
13. Konservierungsmittel, umfassend ein synergistisches Gemisch einer biozid wirksamen Metallverbindung und einer fungizid wirksamen, eine Triazolgruppe enthaltenden Verbindung, die ausgewählt ist unter:

a) Verbindungen der Formel (A):



worin R_1 für eine verzweigte oder geradkettige C_{1-5} -Alkylgruppe steht und R_2 für eine Phenylgruppe steht, die gegebenenfalls mit einem oder mehreren unter Halogenatomen und C_{1-3} -Alkyl-, C_{1-3} -Alkoxy-, Phenyl- und Nitrogruppen ausgewählten Substituenten substituiert ist;

b) Verbindungen der Formel (B):



worin R_3 die oben für R_2 angegebene Bedeutung hat und R_4 für ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine verzweigte oder geradkettige C_{1-5} -Alkylgruppe steht; und

c) Hexaconazol und Difenconazol;

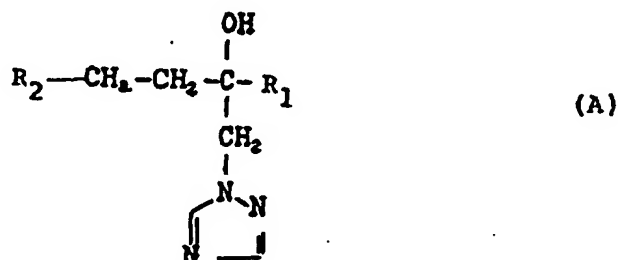
wobei das Gewichtsverhältnis von Metallion zu fungizid wirksamer, die Triazolgruppe enthaltender Verbindung wenigstens 5:1 beträgt; unter spezifischem Ausschluss der Zusammensetzung (a), die 1,320 Gew.-% Natriumnitrit, 1,190 Gew.-% Kupfersulfat $5 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$, 0,400 Gew.-% Borsäure, 0,625 Gew.-% Natriumheptonat, 0,390 Gew.-% Natriumhydroxid, 0,012 Gew.-% Tebuconazol, 0,391 Gew.-% Tensidmischung in Xylol und 95,762 Gew.-% Wasser enthält.

Revendications

Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : AT, BE, CH, LI, DE, DK, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, NL, SE

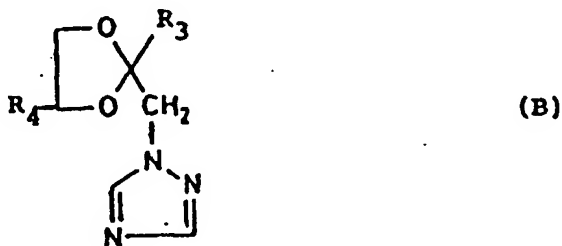
1. Compositions de conservateur comprenant un mélange synergique d'un composé métallique biocide et d'un composé fongicide contenant a groupe triazole choisi parmi:

a) les composés de formule (A):



dans laquelle R_1 représente un groupe alkyle en $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ à chaîne ramifiée ou linéaire et R_2 représente un groupe phényle éventuellement substitué par un ou plusieurs substituants choisis parmi les atomes d'halogène et les groupes alkyle en $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$, alcoxy en $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$, phényle et nitro;

b) les composés de formule (B):



dans laquelle R_3 est tel que défini pour R_2 ci-dessus et R_4 représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ à chaîne ramifiée ou linéaire; et

c) l'hexaconazole et le difénoconazole;

dans lesquelles le rapport pondéral de l'ion métallique au composé fongicide contenant le groupe triazole est au moins égal à 5:1; à l'exception spécifiquement de la composition (a) qui contient 1,320% en poids de nitrite de sodium, 1,190% en poids de sulfate de cuivre, $5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0,400% en poids d'acide borique, 0,625% en poids d'heptonate de sodium, 0,390% en poids d'hydroxyde de sodium, 0,012% en poids de tébuconazole, 0,391% en poids d'un mélange de tensioactifs dans le xylène et 95,762% en poids d'eau.

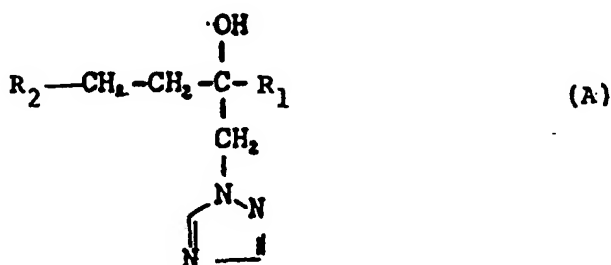
2. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le composé métallique est un composé d'un métal choisi parmi: le cuivre, l'aluminium, le manganèse, le fer, le cobalt, le nickel, le zinc, l'argent, le cadmium, l'étain, l'antimoine, le mercure, le plomb et le bismuth.
3. Composition selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle le composé métallique est un composé du cuivre.
4. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le composé contenant un groupe triazole est choisi parmi le tébuconazole, le propiconazole, l'azaconazole, l'hexaconazole et le difénoconazole.
5. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le composé fongicide contenant un groupe triazole est choisi parmi le tébuconazole, le propiconazole et l'azaconazole.

6. Composition selon la revendication 5, qui contient du tébuconazole et du propiconazole.
7. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le rapport pondéral de l'ion métallique au composé fongicide contenant un groupe triazole est compris entre 5:1 et 500:1.
8. Composition selon la revendication 7, dans laquelle ledit rapport est compris entre 5:1 et 113,5:1.
9. Composition selon la revendication 8, dans laquelle ledit rapport est compris entre 5:1 et 50:1.
10. Composition selon la revendication 9, dans laquelle ledit rapport est compris entre 10:1 et 30:1.
11. Composition selon la revendication 10, dans laquelle ledit rapport est d'environ 25:1.
12. Procédé de traitement d'un substrat en bois ou autre matériau cellulosique, qui comprend l'application sur le substrat d'une composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes.

Revendications pour l'Etat contractant suivant : ES

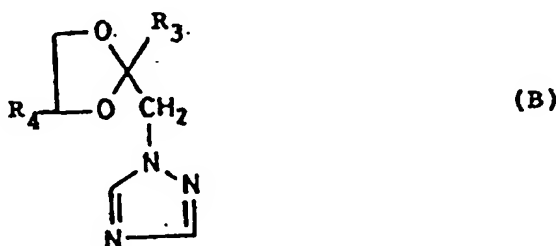
1. Procédé de préparation d'une composition de conservateur comprenant le mélange d'une quantité efficace sur le plan synergique d'un composé métallique biocide et d'un composé fongicide contenant un groupe triazole choisi parmi:

a) les composés de formule (A):



dans laquelle R₁ représente un groupe alkyle en C₁-C₅ à chaîne ramifiée ou linéaire et R₂ représente un groupe phényle éventuellement substitué par un ou plusieurs substituants choisis parmi les atomes d'halogène et les groupes alkyle en C₁-C₃, alcoxy en C₁-C₃, phényle et nitro;

b) les composés de formule (B):



dans laquelle R₃ est tel que défini pour R₂ ci-dessus et R₄ représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C₁-C₅ à chaîne ramifiée ou linéaire; et

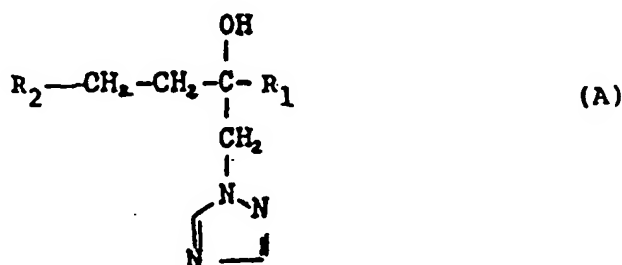
c) l'hexaconazole et le difénoconazole;

dans lequel le rapport pondéral de l'ion métallique au composé fongicide contenant le groupe triazole est au moins égal à 5:1; à l'exception spécifiquement d'un procédé de préparation de la composition (a) qui contient 1,320% en poids de nitrite de sodium, 1,190% en poids de sulfate de cuivre, 5H₂O, 0,400% en poids d'acide borique, 0,625% en poids d'heptonate de sodium, 0,390% en poids d'hydroxyde de sodium, 0,012% en poids

de tébuconazole, 0,391% en poids d'un mélange de tensioactifs dans le xylène et 95,762% en poids d'eau.

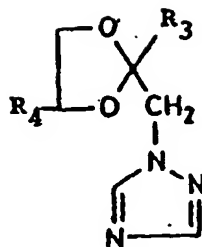
2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le composé métallique est un composé d'un métal choisi parmi: le cuivre, l'aluminium, le manganèse, le fer, le cobalt, le nickel, le zinc, l'argent, le cadmium, l'étain, l'antimoine, le mercure, le plomb et le bismuth.
3. Procédé selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le composé métallique est un composé du cuivre.
4. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le composé contenant un groupe triazole est choisi parmi le tébuconazole, le propiconazole, l'azaconazole, l'hexaconazole et le difénoconazole.
5. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le composé fongicide contenant un groupe triazole est choisi parmi le tébuconazole, le propiconazole et l'azaconazole.
6. Procédé selon la revendication 5, qui contient du tébuconazole et du propiconazole.
7. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le rapport pondéral de l'ion métallique au composé fongicide contenant un groupe triazole est compris entre 5:1 et 500:1.
8. Procédé selon la revendication 7, dans lequel ledit rapport est compris entre 5:1 et 113,5:1.
9. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ledit rapport est compris entre 5:1 et 50:1.
10. Procédé selon la revendication 9, dans lequel ledit rapport est compris entre 10:1 et 30:1.
11. Procédé selon la revendication 10, dans lequel ledit rapport est d'environ 25:1.
12. Procédé de traitement d'un substrat en bois ou autre matériau cellulosique, qui comprend l'application sur le substrat d'une composition préparée conformément à un procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes.
13. Compositions de conservateur comprenant un mélange synergique d'un composé métallique biocide et d'un composé fongicide contenant un groupe triazole choisi parmi:

a) les composés de formule (A):



dans laquelle R₁ représente un groupe alkyle en C₁-C₅ à chaîne ramifiée ou linéaire et R₂ représente un groupe phényle éventuellement substitué par un ou plusieurs substituants choisis parmi les atomes d'halogène et les groupes alkyle en C₁-C₃, alcoxy en C₁-C₃, phényle et nitro;

b) les composés de formule (B):



(B)

dans laquelle R_3 est tel que défini pour R_2 ci-dessus et R_4 représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1 - C_5 à chaîne ramifiée ou linéaire; et

c) l'hexaconazole et le diféniconazole;

dans lesquelles le rapport pondéral de l'ion métallique au composé fongicide contenant le groupe triazole est au moins égal à 5:1; à l'exception spécifiquement de la composition (a) qui contient 1,320% en poids de nitrite de sodium, 1,190% en poids de sulfate de cuivre, $5H_2O$, 0,400% en poids d'acide borique, 0,625% en poids d'heptonate de sodium, 0,390% en poids d'hydroxyde de sodium, 0,012% en poids de tébuconazole, 0,391% en poids de mélange de tensioactifs dans le xylène et 95,762% en poids d'eau.

FIG. 1

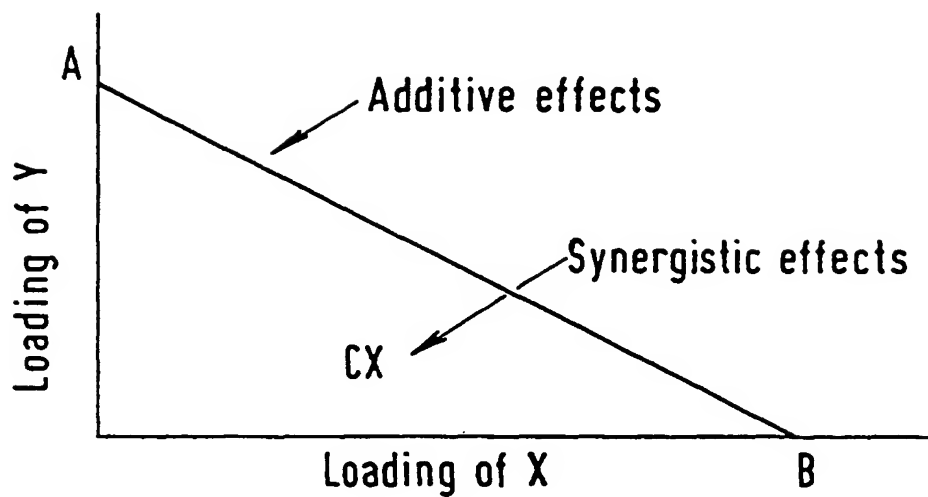


FIG. 2

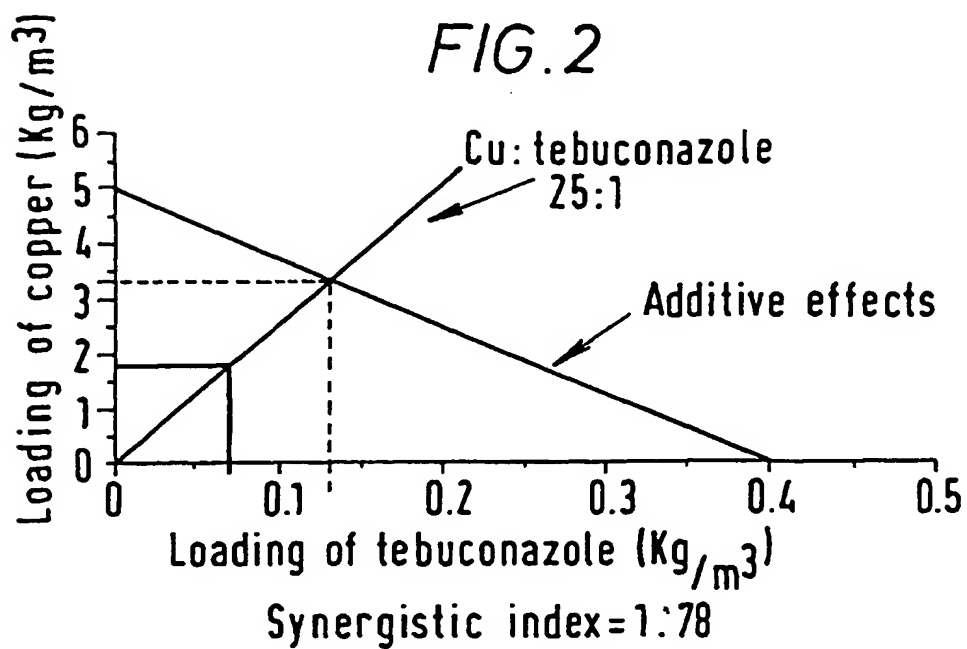
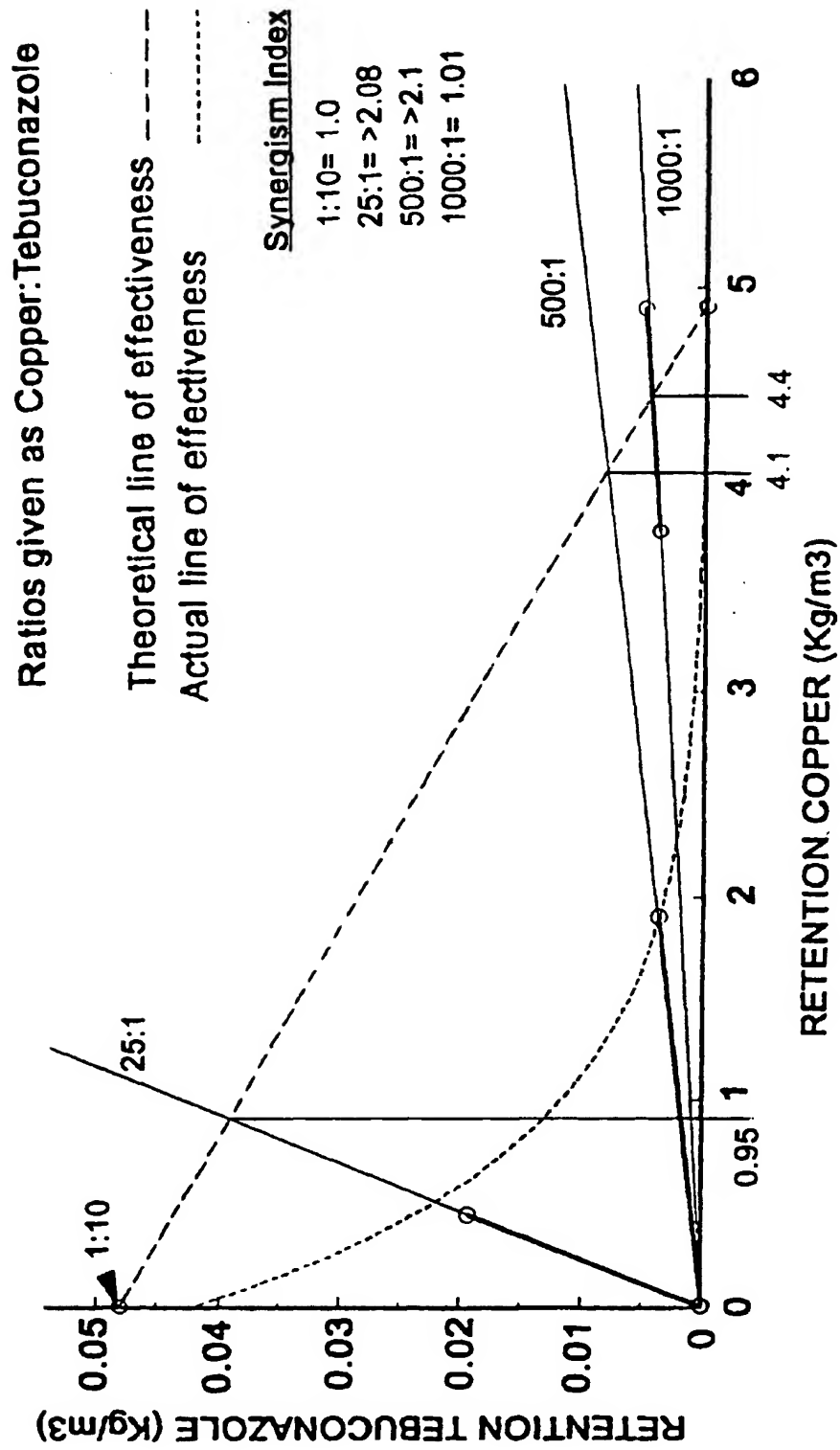
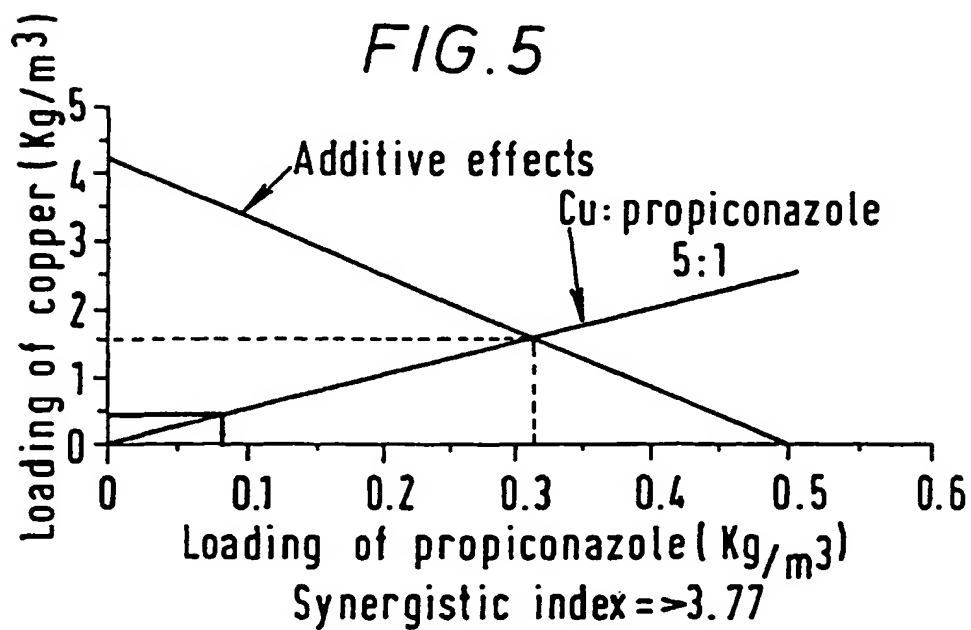
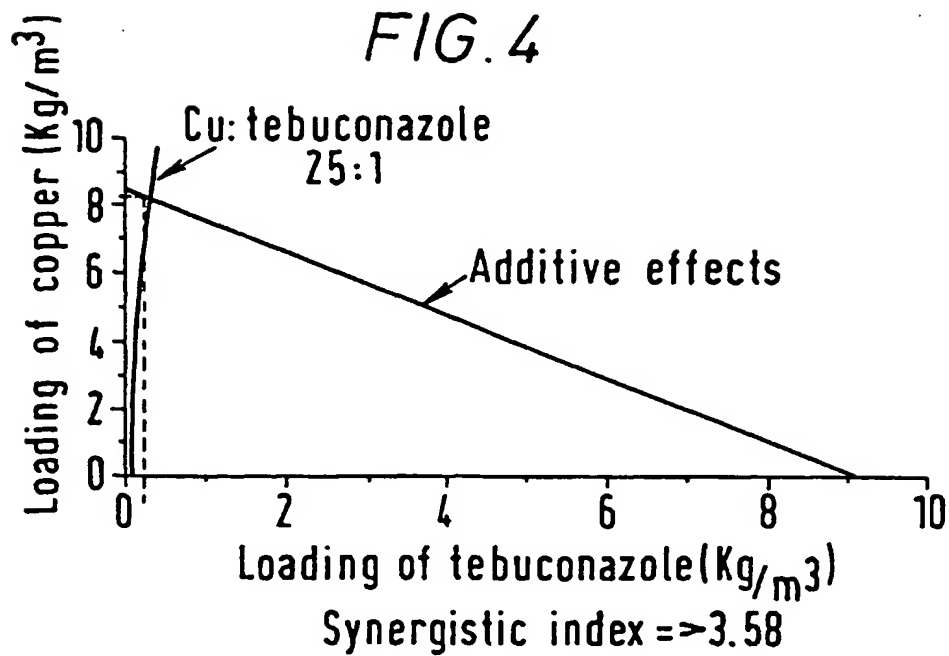
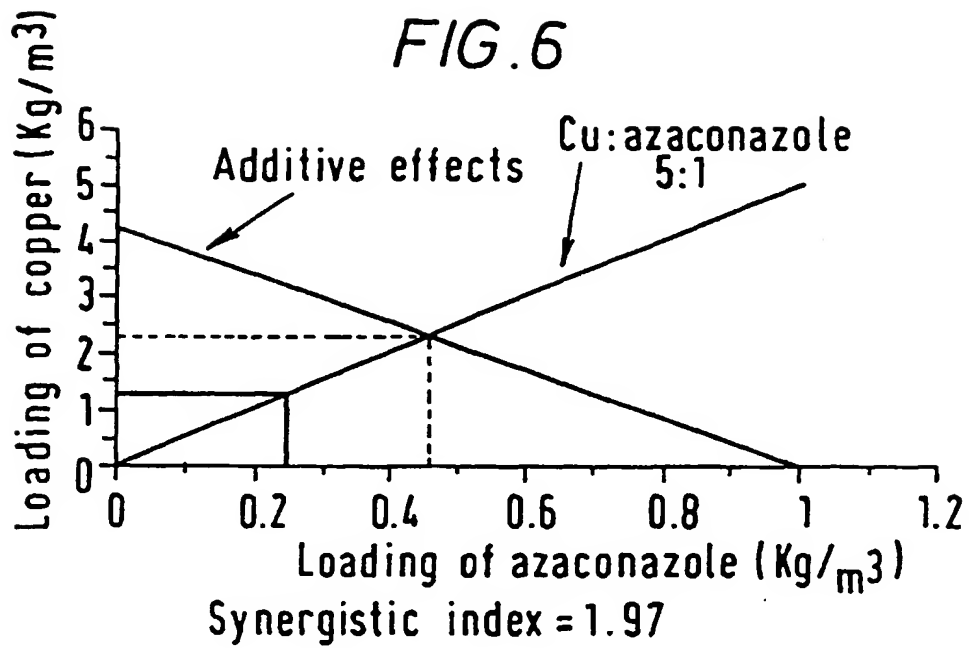


FIGURE 3 Determination of Synergism Between Copper and Tebuconazole: Rapid Screening Test







Legend (FIGs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6)

----- Theoretical toxic index

———— Actual toxic index